

Answer the following questions:

- What happens with food in the mouth?
- What happens when the bolus reaches the stomach?
- What is a gastric ulcer and what are its causes?
- What is bile and what role does it play during digestion?
- In what part of digestive system do we find villi?
- What vitamins are fat-soluble?

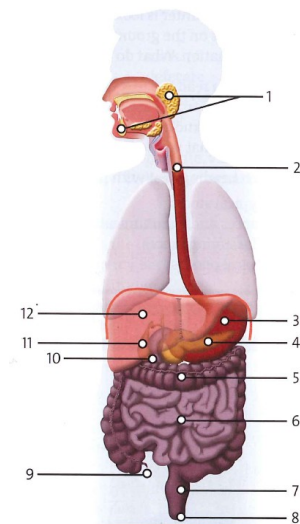
WHAT x WHICH

- What identifies x Which selects
- There is a blue, red and black pen. Which pen do you want? (The choice is limited)
- What do you like? (identification)

Sometimes interchangeable:

- What planets are closer to the sun than the earth is? (Identify them.)
- Which planets are closer to the sun than the earth is? (Select them - from your mental list of the planets)

Name the organs of the digestive system.



1. The second halves of the words in the following text were omitted, complete them.

See the reading

2. Order these steps in the process of digestion by numbering them 1-7. Change the sentences so that the word in bold is a subject of the sentence.

- a. **Enzymes** are produced by salivary glands in the mouth. 1
- b. **Food** in the stomach is attacked by digestive juices which include powerful acid. 3
- c. When the food is in the small intestine, **undigested fat** is dissolved by juices from the pancreas and bile from the gall bladder. 5
- d. Food, in a liquid paste form, enters the colon where it removes **water**. 6
- e. **Faeces** are expelled by bowel movements. 7
- f. **Muscle action** is started by the first swallow and **food** is pushed through oesophagus. 2
- g. The food, now in a semi-solid state, slowly empties into the small intestine. 4

**3. Rewrite the sentences starting with the word given so that you do not change the meaning of the original sentence:
See the grammar explanation**

Passive sentences

We use the Passive when we do not know who did an action or when it is not important to say who did it. If we want to say who did something (the agent), we can either use an Active or a Passive form. In the Passive, we use *by*.

Active: The nurse on duty **writes** a report every day.

Passive: A report **is written** every day by the nurse on duty.

Note: the Passive always focuses more on the action than on the agent.

Form

Present Simple Passive

We use this to talk about a regular activity in the present.

*Flowers **are not allowed** in some hospitals.*

= Present Simple of *be* + past participle

Past Simple Passive

We use this to talk about a complete action in the past.

*The procedure **was explained** in detail to the patient.*

= Past Simple of *be* + past participle

Present Continuous Passive

We use this to talk about an action that is in progress at the moment.

*Not enough **is being done** to stop the spread of hospital-acquired infections.*

= Present Continuous of *be* + past participle

Present Perfect Passive

We use this to talk about an action that has continued up to the present.

*Not enough people **have been treated** with this new drug for us to understand its effects.*

= Present Perfect of *be* + past participle

Future Passive

We use this to talk about a future action.

*Soap dispensers **will be cleaned** every day from tomorrow.*

= *will* + *be* + past participle

Most tenses used in the Active can be used in the Passive. The exception is the Present Perfect Continuous.

NOT A new drug has been being developed.

We would use either:

Present Continuous Passive: A new drug **is being developed**.

Present Perfect Passive: A new drug **has been developed**.

Modal verbs in the Passive: can, must, etc.

We use *be* + past participle after *can, could, have to, may, might, must, ought to, and should*.

Modal verbs are commonly used in the Passive in official signs.

*Old dressings **should be wrapped** in a plastic bag.*

*Hands **must be air-dried** if no towels are available.*

Reading

3	1 B	2 A	3 C	4 D
4	1 normal	3 diarrhoea	5 disease of pancreas or small intestine	
2	constipation	4 bowel cancer	6 fat not being digested	

Look up these words in the article “What faeces reveal” and match them with their meaning.

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| flush | a) to make a baby stop taking its mother's milk and start to eat solid food |
| wean | b) to get something, to obtain something |
| acquire | c) typical, characteristic |
| nasty | d) to be covered with something with a layer of a substance |
| coated | e) too much gas in your intestines |
| assess | f) to make water pass through a toilet |
| bowel | g) intestines |
| float | h) rest or move slowly on the surface of a liquid and not sink |
| flatulence | i) very unpleasant to taste, smell, see, or feel |
| distinctive | j) to consider or evaluate a situation or problem |

1. Form nouns from the following verbs:

absorption, appearance, behaviour, consumption, contraction, conversion, death, detoxify -
detoxification, discovery, excretion/excrement, elimination, expansion, improvement, ingestion,
constipation, qualification, recovery, distinction, secretion, stimulation, treatment

1 stimulate	4 secretion	7 contractions	10 detoxifies
2 elimination	5 converts	8 consumption	
3 ingested	6 absorption	9 expand	

Word formation: which suffixes may be used with the words below?

-er/-or:

-er and -ee:

-(t)ion/-sion:

-ition/-ation:

-ist (person), -ism (activity):

-ness:

-ment:

-ity:

-ance/-ence:

-y:

add, recover, appear, exist, happy, scarce, sad, reduce, improve, employ, admit write, pollute,
paint, operate, act, physics, Marx, impair, form, discover, produce, intent

Some unusual word formation:

free choose grow know laugh lose marry
 please sell speak think friend

-er/-or: writer, painter, operator, actor

-er and -ee: employer, employee

-(t)ion/-sion: reduction, pollution, admission, intention

-ition/-ation: addition, formation

-ist (person), -ism (activity): physicist, Marxist, Marxism

-ness: sadness, happiness,

-ment: improvement, impairment

-ity: scarcity, productivity

-ance/-ence: appearance, existence

-y: recovery, discovery

freedom, choice, growth, knowledge, laughter, loss, marriage, pleasure, sale, speech, thought,
friendship